

REMARKS

1. Applicant thanks the Examiner for the Examiner's comments, which have greatly
5 assisted Applicant in responding.

35 U.S.C. §103(a)

3. The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being
10 unpatentable over Weschler et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,470,332), Hann et al. (U.S. Patent
No. 4,799,153), and Albrecht et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,950,011).

Applicant respectfully disagrees.

- 15 Claims 1, 10, and 19:

The Examiner stated that Weschler teaches "...that said administrator has selected..." and
cited col. 2, lines 35-37 and col. 1, lines 55-59.

- 20 Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that Weschler teaches the administrator
tracking which is not the same as selecting.

The Examiner then stated that Weschler teaches "... for user defined read access..." at col.
1, lines 55-59, col. 8, lines 1-9, col. 8, lines 56-59, and col. 7, lines 56-59.

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Applicant respectfully points out to the Examiner that Applicant is of the opinion that by the
Examiner breaking up the feature to bit parts which are thus then unrelated, that the
Examiner has inadvertently changed the meaning of the whole claimed feature or process.

- 30 Therefore, Applicant is of the opinion that it is readily apparent that Weschler does not
teach, suggest, or contemplate: said read access control command listing LDAP user
attributes that said administrator has selected for user defined read access.

- Furthermore, Applicant is of the opinion that Weschler, Hann, and Albrecht alone or in
35 combination do not teach, suggest, or contemplate the following:

- giving the user the ability to decide who can access some personal information (on page 2, lines 10-11);
- providing a simplified access control language that gives the system administrator the ability to allow a user to specify a list of people that have access to certain attributes of that user's entry information (on page 2, lines 22-24);
- providing a mechanism to allow a user to make those specifications (on page 2, lines 25-26);
- providing access control lists (ACL) created by system administrators, where such ACLs list the specific attributes that the user is allowed to control read or write access, thus giving the administrators full control of what information the user can give out (on page 3, lines 10-12); and
- storing the ACLs in the directory along with the entries such that when a user accesses an entry in a directory, the server checks the ACL specified for attributes being accessed (on page 3, lines 14-15).

In view of the support found in the Specification cited hereinabove, Applicant has amended Claims 1, 10 and 19 to further clarify the invention and further distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art of reference.

Claims 1 appear as follows (clean copy):

1. A process for a simplified access control language that controls access to directory entries in a computer environment, comprising the steps of:
 - providing a system administrator defined read access control command for a user;
 - said system administrator defined read access control command listing a set of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) user attributes selected and controlled by said administrator;
 - said user selecting a subset from said system administrator defined LDAP user attributes for allowing user defined read access to other users;
 - providing a user defined access control command attribute read list containing user identifications that are allowed to read said user defined subset of system administrator defined LDAP user attributes; and
 - said read access control command referring to said user defined read list at runtime thereby allowing said read user identifications read access to said system administrator defined LDAP user attributes;

wherein said read access control command resides in a directory containing said LDAP user attributes.

5 Applicant points out to the Examiner that Applicant has rearranged some lines and has provided further clarification for clarification purposes only. No new matter has been introduced.

10 Therefore, Applicant is of the opinion that Claims 1, 10, and 19 and the respective dependent claims are in allowable condition. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Claims 5, 14, and 23:

15 Applicant has similarly amended Claims 5, 14, and 23. The rejection of amended Claims 5, 14, and 23 is deemed moot in view of Applicant's remarks regarding Claims 1, 10, and 19, above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

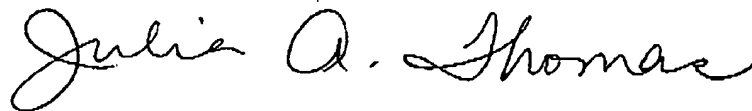
Claims 6, 15, and 24:

20 Applicant has similarly amended Claims 6, 15, and 24. The rejection of amended Claims 6, 15, and 24 is deemed moot in view of Applicant's remarks regarding Claims 1, 10, and 19, above. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Applicant considers the present invention to be distinguished from the art of record. Accordingly, Applicant earnestly solicits the Examiner's withdrawal of the rejections raised in the above referenced Office Action, such that a Notice of Allowance is forwarded to Applicant, and the present application is therefore allowed to issue as a United States patent.

Respectfully Submitted,



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